

Burnless X-Ray Claimed.

Inventor tells of remarkable experiments that may be used in cancer treatment. See next Sunday's SUN.

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THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy to-day; fair to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 79; lowest, 66.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 11.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MILLION LIMIT ON INHERITANCE, WALSH REPORT

Four Members Urge It as a Remedy for Industrial Unrest.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., RECEIVES A BLAST

The Minority Finding Lays Conditions to Distrust of Government.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A limit of \$1,000,000 on the fortune that any man may leave to his heirs is the remedy for the social and industrial unrest in the United States suggested by Chairman Frank P. Walsh and John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson, three of his associates in the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

The five other members of the commission do not advocate this specific limitation of inheritance. Nor do they hold that the present social and industrial unrest is primarily due to the unequal distribution of wealth, but rather that it is due to the failure to administer the labor laws and to the popular distrust of the municipal, State and national government.

To remedy the conditions of social and industrial unrest the other members of the commission, Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, Prof. Commons and Messrs. Weinstein, Ballard and Ashton, would establish a permanent industrial commission which would be supported by an inheritance tax on large fortunes, the tax to be graduated from 1 percent on the excess of a \$25,000 fortune left to direct heirs to 15 percent on a fortune more than \$1,000,000.

Rockefeller, Jr., like Louis XVI. The mental attitude of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is likened to that of Louis XVI, King of France, in the report which Chairman Frank P. Walsh and Commissioners Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson will submit to Congress.

Elsewhere in the report, as illustrations of certain widespread evils in the industrial world are references to the conditions in Colorado, where Mr. Rockefeller has extensive interests.

It was because of this attack upon Mr. Rockefeller that Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, Prof. John B. Commons, Messrs. Weinstein, Ballard and Ashton refused to sign the report, which was adopted by the majority of the commission.

The minority report declares that a condition of feudalism exists in the mining regions of Colorado, "but it decries any attempt to hold responsible any single individual. It emphasizes the fact that the industrial situation in Colorado and elsewhere is due to a system which cannot be remedied by the public abuse of an individual."

Likens Rockefeller to King. The report signed by Chairman Walsh and Commissioners Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson says directly of Mr. Rockefeller:

"The king can do no wrong" not only because he is above the law but because every function is either performed for him or by him. He is surrounded by his ministers and agents. Similarly our Rockefeller, Morgans, Fricks, Vanderbilts and Astors can do no industrial wrong because all effective action and direct responsibility are shifted from them to the executive officials who manage American industry.

This attitude, indeed, runs even to mental attitude and phrase. Compare these two statements: "John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—My appreciation of the conditions of the world and my sympathy with every endeavor to better these conditions are as strong as those of any man."

Louis XVI.—"There is none but you and me that has the people's interest at heart." "Il n'y a que vous et moi qui sommes le peuple."

SIX MORE JAPANESE LINERS.

Ozaka Steamship Co. Will Put Them Into Trans-Pacific Service. TACOMA, Aug. 22.—The Ozaka Steamship Company has ordered six additional 12,000 ton steamships built at the Ozaka Iron Works. Each ship will be 425 feet long with a 57 foot beam and will be used in the trans-Pacific service following next year's rearrangement of Japan's mail subsidies.

Passenger accommodations will greatly exceed those of any Japanese steamships now operated to Puget Sound. With the withdrawal of Pacific Mail steamships the Japanese lines must handle the bulk of the trans-Pacific passenger traffic. All lines are confronted with a heavy demand for fall and winter passenger accommodations. Congestion is expected.

The Ozaka Line operates six steamships to Tacoma and has a connection with the Milwaukee railway. It has just completed two 12,000 ton steamers. The Hawaii Maru, which is one of these, is en route from Yokohama on her maiden voyage.

SNAPSHOTTED THE ARABIC.

Prof. Still of Purdue University Took Picture of Sinking. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 22.—A fine picture of the Arabic as she was going down is published by the Sunday Herald. The snapshot was taken by Prof. Alfred Still of Purdue University, who got the picture four and a half minutes after the torpedo struck. He took it while sitting in a lifeboat.

Stallo Heiresses To Build 31 Story Hotel. Suit Reveals Plan for Huge Structure at Broadway and 42d Street. The fact that the Princess Murat and Princess Hosiopold, granddaughters of the late Alexander McAlister, the Standard Oil man, and daughters of Edmund K. Stallo, are to invest a large part of the fortune inherited from their grandfather in a thirty-one story hotel at Broadway and Forty-second street has become known through a suit filed in the Supreme Court.

The suit is brought by Max Wyner, a real estate broker, through John J. Lorian, 115 Broadway, against the 1482 Heidelberg Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, and also a long leasehold on the site. Although the Stallo sisters are not named in the complaint it is known that they are the chief stockholders of the 1482 Broadway building.

Wyner says for \$30,000, alleging he was paid a second mortgage loan of \$200,000, maturing between 1917 and 1922. Wyner says he obtained the loan from Hugh A. Holmes, a former chairman of the executive committee of the Heidelberg Construction Company, but the defendant has refused to pay him the amount agreed.

It has been learned that the plan of the corporation owned by the Stallo sisters is to build a thirty-one story hotel on the Heidelberg building site.

NEEDED HIS GLASS EYE TO WED. Prospective Bridegroom Vainly Tries to Find It in Turkish Bath. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A man who was about to marry entered a Turkish bath establishment here a few days ago and after stripping for action removed his glass eye. His bath over, the prospective bridegroom reached for his eye, but accidentally knocked it on the marble floor. Careful search was made, but it could not be found.

The loser said he was to be married the following morning and that unless he could find another to match the eye he had lost he would be in a predicament would be exceedingly embarrassing. He left the distinct impression that there was at least one other man in the Turkish bath who had lost an eye.

CARIN WHITE TO BE A NURSE. Daughter of the Ex-Ambassador to Germany Enters Hospital. ITHACA, Aug. 22.—Miss Carin White, daughter of Andrew D. White, first president of Cornell University and former Ambassador to Germany, will become a nurse, it was learned here today. She says that she prefers a life of activity in which she can best serve humanity.

Miss White was graduated from Vassar College last year and was a member of the Red Cross during the war. She has been interested in philanthropic work and will receive the full approval of Dr. White in her ambition.

PITY THE POOR UMPIRE. Crotona Park Fans Beat One and Likewise His Brother. Rivalry between the St. Mary and Holy Rosary baseball teams rose to such a pitch in yesterday's game at Crotona Park, which the St. Marys won, 10 to 4, that the umpire, Joseph Frey, 310 East 155th street, and his brother, Andrew, who came to his rescue, were taken to the Fordham Hospital at the close of a street fight which followed the game.

FIND YONKERS BANK

ROBBED OF \$10,000

Trustees Discharge Charles P. Marsden, Cashier, but Fail to Prosecute.

SHORTAGE MADE GOOD

Irregularities in Mortgage Accounts Discovered in Employee's Absence.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—It became known today that Charles P. Marsden, cashier and for twelve years an employee of the Yonkers Savings Bank, had been discharged upon the discovery of irregularities in accounts amounting to \$10,000.

Marsden's discharge has caused great surprise in Yonkers, where he has many friends and enjoyed an excellent reputation. Although errors in the mortgage account were discovered some time ago it was not known until last week that so much money was involved.

"Then Marsden confessed to the bank's trustees," said ex-Mayor James H. Weiler, president of the bank. "The deficit has been made good by a New York bonding company and the bank is not embarrassed in the slightest degree. It is not even known that Marsden will be prosecuted. He is still in Yonkers."

The entirely unsuspected state of affairs was discovered three weeks ago, while the cashier was on his vacation. A client of the bank, making a payment on a mortgage, remarked that he had paid \$500 on it in May. The payment had not been recorded, yet he had a receipt. Marsden explained that he had loaned the money to a private drawer by mistake. He repaid the money, but it was found that he had drawn it from another bank that morning.

Several meetings of the trustees took place, during which a good deal of discussion was had. The amount, some \$5,000 less than the obligation. It was said Marsden's manipulations of the mortgage account had extended over a considerable time.

Neither Mr. Weiler nor Charles P. Hubert, treasurer and active man in the bank's affairs, was able to discover any irregularities in the cashier's life that would account for his conduct. They agreed with other bank officials and Marsden's many friends that he was apparently a man of good character and devoted to his wife and two sons, 18 and 14 years old respectively.

It is through consideration for his family that the bank officials may refrain from prosecuting the cashier. There has been considerable discussion among the trustees on this point. Mr. Hubert personally has been much distressed by the situation. He has been unable to find a successor for Marsden's position and has been unable to find a successor for Marsden's position.

Earlier in the day Marsden told inquirers that he had resigned his position and had been discharged. He said there had been no friction over his leaving the bank. Through his membership in the Palisades Yacht Club and his release of all Italian citizens in his possessions and stipulated that the local authorities at Beirut, Smyrna, Alexandria, Haifa and Jaffa should facilitate their departure.

The Yonkers Savings Bank is the largest in Westchester county. It was chartered in 1854 and always has borne an excellent reputation. According to the bank's semi-annual statement on July 1, its deposits totaled \$8,686,210.94, its assets were \$9,594,078.68, and its surplus in investment was \$907,887.4. The bank, Mr. Hubert says, has now on hand a larger amount of cash than usual because of the unsettled international situation.

The bank to-morrow morning will issue a statement explaining its change in cashiers, and announcing the name of the new cashier, a Yonkers man, who will assume his duties September 1.

GILBERT PARKER CENSORED. Letter From Him Puzzles Ex-Congressman N. J. Townsend. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 22.—The British censor has furnished Postmaster E. W. Townsend of this town, former Congressman for the Tenth New Jersey district, with a puzzle. Mr. Townsend has received a letter from his friend Sir Gilbert Parker which the censor scanned. The obliterated passage that puzzles Mr. Townsend is that which follows Sir Gilbert's statement: "When I pay my next visit to the American continent," Then comes a smudged line.

"Now what is bothering me," said Mr. Townsend to-day, "is this: Did the censor's smudge blur out Sir Gilbert's challenge to a golf contest with me or a renewal of his proposal that we should write a play together?"

WINDOW SHADES FOR COWS. Thomas E. Ryan Orders Them for His \$600,000 Barn. LITCHFIELD, Va., Aug. 22.—Thomas Fortune Ryan of Nelson county, Virginia, and New York, will protect the eyesight of his valued milk cows. One of the well known furnishings houses of this city has just filled an unusual order for the Oak Ridge estate of Mr. Ryan in Nelson county.

An expert curtain maker was sent to the farm to measure the windows of the \$600,000 dairy barn there and since then he has made roller shades of the best material and put them up in the quarters of the milk cows.

RUMANIA READY

TO DEFY GERMANY

Bucharest Expects Ultimatum Demanding Passage of Arms for Turks.

TROOPS ARE PREPARED

Army Is Gathered at Predeal, on the Austrian Frontier.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. SOFIA, Aug. 22.—A private dispatch from Bucharest says that the Rumanian capital is expecting an ultimatum from Germany demanding that Rumania allow munitions to Turkey. It is generally believed that Rumania will not yield. Rumanian troops are reported to be concentrating at Predeal and Jassy and to be occupying the petroleum fields.

A large number of railroad cars laden with munitions were stopped at Predeal, on the Austro-Hungarian border.

ITALY NOW READY TO DEAL HEAVY BLOW

Plan of Campaign for Striking Turkey Is Completed. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, Aug. 22.—Preparations for an extensive campaign of the Italians against Turkey have been completed. The military authorities are, however, maintaining the strictest secrecy regarding their plans. While the date on which these operations will begin is as little known as the objective, it is generally supposed that active warfare against Turkey will commence as soon as Premier Salandra returns from the Austrian front, where he went yesterday to consult with King Victor Emmanuel.

It has been known here for two weeks that an Italian war against Turkey was inevitable, but the censorship, which is constantly becoming more strict, has not permitted any forecasts to leave the country. The restrictions placed on the foreign correspondents were somewhat lessened to-day, and it may now be said that the primary cause of Italy's action was the long standing defiance of this Government by Turkey in Tripoli.

It is definitely charged by the Government that Turkish military activities in Tripoli have constantly increased during recent months until only one conclusion could be drawn; namely, that the departure of Italian citizens from Italy, more than 190 Turkish officers have remained in the country doing their utmost to incite the rebels.

Last April, it is charged, Enver Pasha, the Turkish military chief, sent thirty-five natives of Tripoli, who had been trained in a military school at Constantinople, to Libya. The rebels under Turkish leadership captured in Tripoli. Turkey continued throughout to give no heed whatever to the Italian protests, and as a further aggravation prohibited the departure of Italian citizens from Asia Minor. It was because of this prohibition that Italy on August 3 sent an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the release of all Italian citizens in Turkish possessions and stipulated that the local authorities at Beirut, Smyrna, Alexandria, Haifa and Jaffa should facilitate their departure.

Two days later, on August 5, Turkey acceded to the Italian demands. This ended the Turkish military activities in Tripoli which had been expected. The Italian Government straightway sent Italian steamships to Rhodes to take Italian citizens from the Turkish coast. An Italian Consul was entrusted with the protection of Italian interests. On August 9, however, it was reported that Turkey had refused to permit Italian citizens to leave the country and had instructed the military authorities in ports in Asia Minor to prevent their departure.

This action on the part of Turkey was the last of many defiance of Italian rights and led directly to the declaration of war.

The latest breach in international affairs is known to have been received by Rome. It is known that Italy has received anything that has happened since Italy declared war on Austria. It is learned on excellent authority that the Italian Government is now endeavoring to prevent the war from extending to many neutral countries. A rupture of German-American relations is considered inevitable. The Germans openly charge America with aiding the Allies, and are ready, it is said, to fight the United States if that country resorts to reprisals.

It is generally felt here that the Germans greatly underestimate the possibility of Balkan intervention because of their victory in Russia.

ADVANCE IN TYROL.

Rome Announces Progress of Army at Several Points. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, Aug. 22.—Advances by the Italians in the eastern frontier are announced in the official report issued by the War Office to-night. Further progress in the advance of the Italian army directed against Gorizia is also announced. The report is as follows:

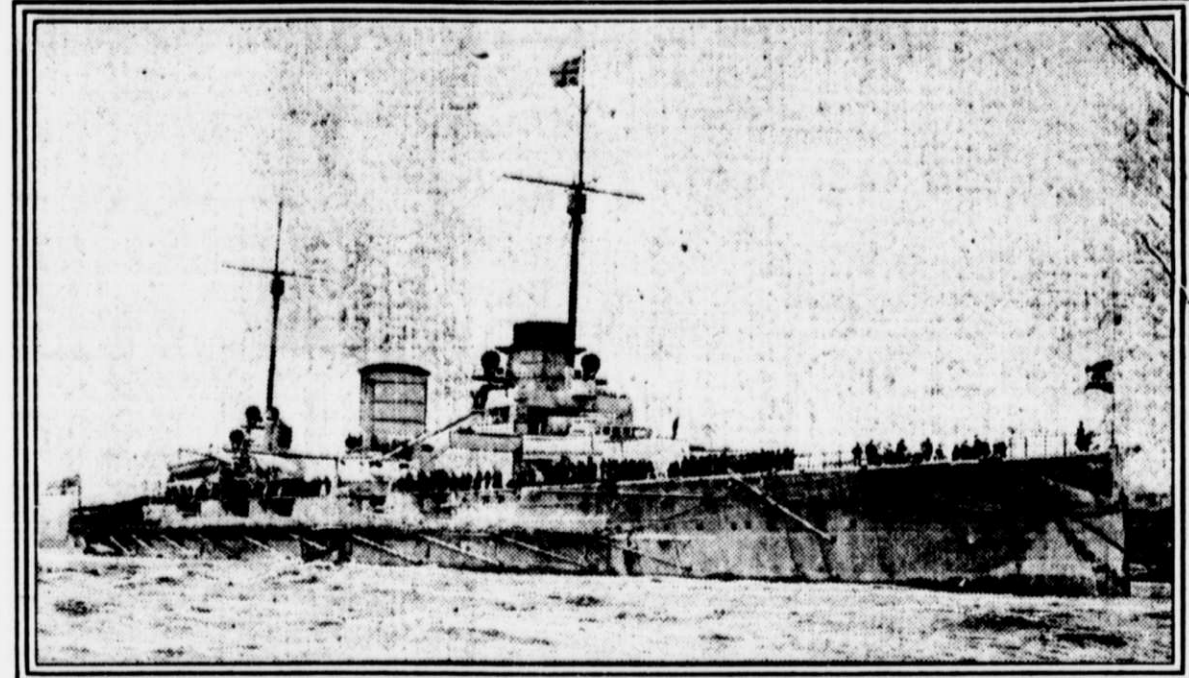
The enemy's artillery bombarded yesterday our new positions in the Montebello zone northwest of Asiago, which we extended by the capture of several trenches.

At the head of Travençaz Valley we took an unaccounted number of prisoners and disabled Austrian contingents near Monte Cristoforo.

We have extended our occupation of Monte Cresta Bianca and repulsed attacks against our upper Rienz positions.

On the Carso plateau we advanced considerably, took fortified trenches and made ninety-seven prisoners, including two officers and a mitrailleuse. The enemy bombarded our position and afterward attacked in an effort to recapture it. He was repulsed.

RUSSIANS SINK THE MOLTKE, 3 OTHER GERMAN CRUISERS AND SEVEN TORPEDO BOATS



Ships Penetrating Riga Gulf Destroyed, Possibly by Mines or Torpedoes.

REMAINING VESSELS DRIVEN INTO BALTIC

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Russians have won a decisive victory over the German fleet which penetrated the Gulf of Riga on Thursday, according to an announcement in the Russian Duma by its president, M. V. Rodzianko.

The great German battle cruisers Moltke, one of the finest ships of her kind afloat, was destroyed, possibly by mines or torpedoes, as well as three German cruisers and seven torpedo boats whose names were not announced.

The Russian fleet, say the Petrograd despatches, was greatly aided in its attack on the German naval forces by British destroyers. This news has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the British public, who are overjoyed that British warships participated in what seems to be a very important defeat to the Germans.

It is not impossible that the Moltke was the German cruiser referred to in an official Petrograd statement yesterday that a British submarine had destroyed a German cruiser in the Baltic.

It would appear from the Petrograd despatches that the commander of the Russian fleet of torpedo boats and submarines in the Gulf of Riga permitted the German fleet to work its way through the narrow entrance to the gulf. Then he directed his attack that cost the Germans so dearly.

The Russian victory, however, did not end with the defeat of the German naval forces. The invading fleet was accompanied by four large transports, heavily laden with troops. These troops attempted to make a landing on the shore of Pernov Bay, on the northeastern shoulder of the Gulf of Riga. Either the accompanying warships were unable to support the landing or the troops of the Russian strategy in some way overcame the advantage of German naval guns, for the troops were permitted to land and were then attacked and exterminated by the Russian forces at that point.

More Than 8,000 Killed. The Petrograd despatches say that the Russian troops at Pernov did not even have the support of artillery. Furthermore, they were taken completely by surprise. How they accomplished the utter defeat of a force which must have numbered some 8,000 men, aided by the number of convoys of warships, and later the transports as well is not explained.

In giving this account of Russian successes in the Gulf of Riga the president of the Duma said nothing, according to the despatches, respecting the Russian losses during the naval engagement or while the Germans were attempting to land a body of men on Pernov Bay.

Nothing respecting the operations in this region has been called to-day from Berlin, but the official German statement issued yesterday announced that the gulf had been entered successfully and that the Russian patrol forces had lost two gunboats and one torpedo boat.

Intended Strike at Petrograd. The fact that the Germans sought to land troops at Pernov is seized upon as one of unusual significance by the military critics here. The town of Pernov is ninety-five miles north of Riga and 100 miles west of Petrograd. It is situated on the coast of the Baltic province and in the mind of observers here can indicate but one thing—a determination to strike at Petrograd itself.

The announcement in the Duma respecting the sinking of the Moltke and other German ships was contained in the following brief statement:

In the battle of Riga the Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats were destroyed. Four enormous transports crammed with soldiers took part in the landing. They were repulsed by the Russian troops, who fought without the cooperation of artillery. The Germans were ex-

NO WARNING TO ARABIC, PAGE TELLS WILSON

President Awaits Affidavits From the American Passengers.

WASHINGTON THINKS BREAK IS INEVITABLE

Only a Disavowal by Berlin of Submarine Attack Can Avert It.

\$500,000,000 NEEDED TO DEFEND NATION

Congress May Be Asked for Immense Appropriations for Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—If Washington officials had any doubt that the Arabic received the customary warning prior to the attack that doubt was dispelled to-day when the State Department received a long despatch from Ambassador Page in London in which he said that the Arabic was not warned by the German submarine. His message was confirmatory of despatches from Consul officers.

The President and Secretary Lansing, however, are still waiting for detailed information from Ambassador Page and from the American Consul at Queenstown. Until that information is at hand, the President will not be ready to decide upon a course of action. Not until all the details of the destruction of the White Star liner are known will the President even instruct Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to call the incident to the attention of the Berlin Foreign Office.

What the State Department officials are waiting for most anxiously are the affidavits and detailed statements of Americans and other survivors which were obtained by the United States agents. Advice from London indicated that some of these statements had been given to the cable company for transmission last night.

While the United States authorities are thus marking time it is daily becoming more apparent that a severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany is the course that the President and his advisers have in mind in the event of action becoming necessary. The feeling has grown almost to a certainty among members of the Administration closest to Mr. Wilson that a break with Germany must come if the circumstances of the sinking of the Arabic are such as they now appear to be and if Germany fails to disavow the act of her submarine commander.

The severing of the diplomatic ties between the two Governments would not in itself be an act of war and would not necessarily lead to a more serious rupture. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that President Wilson will take every possible step to prevent the break from going further.

Would Outlaw Germany. If the President recalls Ambassador Gerard and hands Count Von Bernstorff his passports, it will be for the purpose of recording before the world the fact that the United States regards Germany as an outlaw among the nations and does not therefore feel able to continue diplomatic relations with her.

Germany, however, is likely to continue her submarine campaign as recklessly as she has in the past. The United States, as Washington views the outlook, were to sever diplomatic relations with Germany from developing into more serious proportions.

There is some difference of opinion here as to how far the diplomatic break itself would extend. It might be limited to the recalling of Ambassador Gerard and the attaches and secretaries of the embassy in Berlin, or it might extend to the German Ambassador at Washington and the embassy staff.

Difficulty of limiting a break to the actual diplomatic officers probably would arise through the feeling that would be aroused in Germany against the United States if action of that character were taken. The withdrawal of the American Ambassador from Berlin would mean a very real embarrassment not only to the United States but to most of the Allies as well.

Representing all the Allies in Berlin except Russia, and his retirement would mean that arrangements would have to be made as to the diplomatic officer of some other neutral country to care for the interests of the subjects of the Allies.

May Ask Big Appropriation. The belief is growing stronger in Washington that any drastic action which the President may take against Germany will be accompanied by the calling of Congress to vote a large sum of money for use in strengthening the national defenses.

Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels have their programmes well mapped out. It has been estimated that their plans for putting the nation in a state of preparedness would entail an expenditure of \$500,000,000.

Secretary Garrison plans to increase the standing army to 200,000 and to organize 400,000 other trained troops as a volunteer reserve army. Secretary Daniels' war budget is said to provide for at least four battleships, a large number of submarines and